<u>REMARKS / ARGUMENTS</u>

In the Office action of July 17, 2008 claims 1-45 were rejected. The applicants request amendment of the application as indicated above, continued examination and withdrawal of the rejection.

Claim 27 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112 as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The applicants request amendment of claim 27 as indicated above to recite that the object reference is associated with a reference to an application as is illustrated in FIG. 12 and described at page 23, lines 13-21. The applicants request withdrawal of the rejection.

Claims 1-4, 6-19, 21, 24-34 and 39-45 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Cranston et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,829,769 (Cranston) in view of Galluscio, U.S. Patent No. 7,152,231 (Galluscio) and in view of Silberschatz et al., "Applied Operating Systems Concepts," First Edition, John Wiley Sons, Inc., 2000, pp. 87-114 (Silberschatz). The applicant requests amendment of claim 1 as indicated above to recite that an object in the shared object space is updateable by a first application when it is connected to the shared object space and a datum in the object identifies a reference in a queue which, in turn, identifies the first application, the first application relinquishing its control of the object when the datum in the object is replaced by another datum identifying another reference in the queue which identifies another application seeking control of the shared object (p. 20, line 18 – p. 21, line 28) and to recite that while plural applications may update the object in the shared space, the applications are not communicating with each other regarding the object.

Both Cranston and Galluscio disclose systems for interprocess communication where messages are being passed between two processes that are aware of each other. In both systems for interprocess communication a message is stored in a shared memory location by a sending process and the receiving process is notified of the location of the message data by an entry in a queue. In the case of Cranston, the entry in the queue is a "process agnostic (process unknown) memory handle" (col. 3, line(s) 19-36). The process agnostic memory handle is illustrated in FIG. 5 and while it indicates a location in the memory where the message is stored, it does not identity an application controlling or seeking to control the message. Likewise, in the interprocess communication system of Galluscio, the receiving process is notified of the location of the message data from a memory offset in a message queue (col. 4, line(s) 37-42) but the identification of an application receiving the message is not included in the queue.

The Office action concedes that Cranston fails to identity another application as the application placing a reference in a queue but asserts that Silberschatz (p. 103, ¶ 1; p. 104, 2nd to last ¶) teaches updating an object by another application when a reference to the object identifies the other application as an application placing the reference in a queue. However, the applicants respectfully submit that the cited portion of Silberschatz describes interprocess communication in which the processes communicate without resorting to shared data (p. 102, 2nd to last ¶) and in which "a communication link must exist between" the two processes for message passing (Silberschatz, p. 103). The applicant respectfully submits Silberschatz makes no reference to a queue and does not disclose or suggest a system in which plural applications are not communicating with each other regarding an object and in which an application takes control of an object when a datum in the object identifies a reference in a queue which, in turn, identifies that application as seeking control of the object and relinquishes control of the object when the datum in the object is replaced by another identifying a second reference in the queue which, in turn, identifies a second application seeking control of the object. The applicants respectfully submit that the system of claim 1 is not obvious from the combination of Cranston, Galluscio and Silberschatz because all three references relate to interprocess communication between applications and none discloses or suggests a system for sharing objects between applications that are not communicatively linked to each other and communicating regarding the object.

Claim 16 stands rejected for the reasons given for rejecting claim 1 and the further reason that Cranston teaches a queue receiving references from a first set of applications and releasing applications to a second set of applications. The applicants request amendment of claim 16 as indicated above and request withdrawal of the rejection for at least the reasons stated with regard to claim 1. While the Office action asserts that Cranston discloses a queue receiving references from a first set of applications and releasing references to a second set of applications, the applicants respectfully submit that the processes of Cranston are communicating with each other regarding the location of the process agnostic memory handles (col. 3, line(s) 16-19). The applicants respectfully submit that none of Cranston, Galluscio or Silberschatz discloses or suggests a system for sharing objects between applications that are not communicating with each other regarding a reference to the shared object. The applicants request withdrawal of the rejection.

Claim 31 stands rejected for the reasons given for rejecting claim 1 and the further reason that, according to the Office action, Cranston teaches an application both storing

references in the queue and receiving references from the queue (col. 3, line(s) 14-36). The applicants request amendment of claim 31 as indicated above and respectfully submit that the cited portion of Cranston does not teach or suggest a process that removes a reference from the queue and then returns the reference to the queue if either the reference or the queue refers to another application seeking to remove the reference from the queue. Moreover, the applicants respectfully submit that none of Cranston, Galluscio or Silberschatz discloses or suggests a system for sharing objects between applications that are not communicating with each other regarding a reference to the shared object. The applicants request withdrawal of the rejection.

With regard to claims 2-4, 6-15, 17-19, 21, 24-30, 32-34 and 39-45, the applicants submit that the respective claims are dependent from one of claims 1, 16 or 31 or a claim dependent from one of claims 1, 16 or 31 and each inherits all of the limitations of the claim(s) from which it respectively depends. The applicant respectfully submits that since claims 1, 16 and 31 are not obvious from Cranston, Galluscio or Silberschatz for the reasons stated above claims 2-4, 6-15, 17-19, 21, 24-30, 32-34 and 39-45 are, likewise, not obvious. The applicants request withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of the claims.

Claims 5, 20 and 35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Cranston, in view of Galluscio, in view of Silberschatz and further in view of Martin et al. US Patent No. 7,017,160 (Martin). Claims 5, 20 and 35 are, respectively, dependent from one of claims 1, 16 or 31 or a claim dependent from one of claims 1, 16 or 31 and each inherits all of the limitations of the claim(s) from which it respectively depends. The applicant respectfully submits that since claims 1, 16 and 31 are not obvious from Cranston, Galluscio and Silberschatz for the reasons stated above and since Martin does not obviate the differences between Cranston, Galluscio and Silberschatz and claims 1, 16 and 31, claims 5, 20 and 35 are, likewise, not obvious. The applicants request withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of the claims.

Claims 7, 8, 22, 23, 37 and 38 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Cranston, in view of Galluscio, in view of Silberschatz and further in view of Jaworski (Java Developers Guide, Second Edition) (Jaworski). Claims 7, 8, 22, 23, 37 and 38 are, respectively, dependent from one of claims 1, 16 or 31 or a claim dependent from one of claims 1, 16 or 31 and each inherits all of the limitations of the claim(s) from which it respectively depends. The applicant respectfully submits that since claims 1, 16 and 31 are not obvious from Cranston, Galluscio and Silberschatz for the reasons stated above and since Jaworski does not obviate the
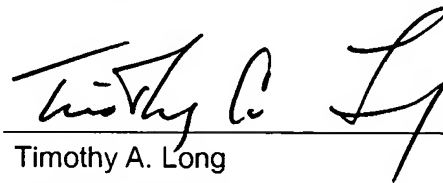
differences between Cranston, Galluscio and Silberschatz and claims 1, 16 and 31, claims 7, 8, 22, 23, 37 and 38 are, likewise, not obvious. The applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of the claims.

The applicants respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. If the Examiner believes that for any reason direct contact with applicants' attorney would advance the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number below.

Respectfully submitted,
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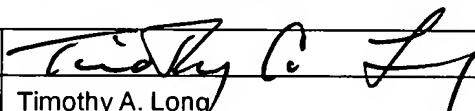Portland, Oregon 97204

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